

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## NOTE ON TERENCE ANDRIA 971–72

In Andria 971–72, Charinus, unable to believe the good news of Pamphilus, exclaims: "num ille somniat ea quae vigilans voluit?" The idea seems trite, and might appear proverbial but for the fact that exact parallels are wanting. Plautus has the converse of this idea, Miles Gl. 393: "Satin eadem vigilanti expetunt quae in somnis visa memoras." A closer parallel is afforded by Vergil Ecloques viii. 108: "credimus? an qui amant ipsi sibi somnia fingunt"; but, according to Donatus, Vergil was imitating the Terentian passage.

If this idea as Terence phrases it was not exactly common property, it is fair to look for a definite source, presumably in Menander. Such a source has apparently been overlooked in a fragment placed by Kock and Meineke among the "Αδηλα Δράματα of Menander (734 K.): ἃ γὰρ μεθ' ἡμέραν τις ἐσπούδασε | ταῦτ' εἶδε νύκτωρ. The thought is identical, and the verbal similarity close. For the fact that Terence employed the interrogative form, compare Donatus on Andria 794–95: "paullum interesse censes, ex animo omnia ut fert natura, facias, an de industria." Donatus: "haec sententia a Terentio ἐρωτηματικῶς prolata est, quam Menander ἐπιδεικτικῶς posuit."

It is questionable whether this comparison will suffice to assign the fragment to a particular play of Menander, since that portion of the Andria in which the quotation occurs is of uncertain origin (Nencini, De Terentio eiusque fontibus, 43). Donatus tells us that Terence drew lines 959 f. from the Eunuchus of Menander; but, as has been noted, the passage in question is of so general a nature that it might have recurred in several plays of Menander. The same holds true of lines 971–72. Still, the fact that Terence shows two distinct reminiscences of Menander in this one scene is a strong argument against its independent authorship. His model, if he had one, was probably the Perinthia, and both these sententiae may have been drawn from that play.

KEITH PRESTON

## NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

<sup>1</sup> Leo (Gesch. d. röm. Lit., I, 239, and n. 1) credits Terence with the independent authorship of the sub-plot and the scenes in which Charinus and Byrria appear. He admits, however, that these scenes and characters may have been drawn from an unknown Attic original. The evidence above, if valid, points to the latter possibility. Nor does there seem to be any good reason for excluding the *Perinthia* from consideration, as Leo does.